

INVENTORY¹

80811 to 80820.

From Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. Received July 8, 1929.

80811. *ASTRAGALUS SINICUS* L. Fabaceae.

No. 311. Near Gifu, May 31, 1929. A red-flowered Japanese clover used extensively in this region.

80812. *CAPNOIDES* sp. Papaveraceae.

No. 192. Growing at an altitude of about 1,500 feet, in shady places near Daikoda, an old temple on the east side of Mount Hiei, not far from Kyoto, May 26, 1929. A plant 10 to 18 inches high, with brick-red flowers resembling in shape those of the snapdragon.

80813. *HORDEUM VULGARE PALLIDUM* Se- ringe. Poaceae. Four-rowed barley.

No. 453. Barley heads from a field near Urawa, June 14, 1929.

80814. *LONICERA CAERULEA EDULIS* (Turcz.) Regel. Caprifoliaceae. Honeysuckle.

No. 308. Collected from wild plants on the side of a hill at Kamo Machu, May 28, 1929. A honeysuckle with large bright-red edible oblong fruits of very good quality.

80815. *OSTERDAMIA JAPONICA* (Steud.) Hitche. Poaceae. Japanese lawnglass.

No. 153. Collected from a small park in the center of Tokyo, June 14, 1929. A short grass with very tough, persistent rhizomes which root at practically every joint.

80816. *PHLEUM* sp. Poaceae. Grass.

No. 310. Kyoto, May 23, 1929. *Ke-muto* so. A grass used in small dishes with water scenes. The seed is sown on cotton, makes a fine sodlike mat of green, and is quite effective.

80817. *TRIFOLIUM* sp. Fabaceae. Clover.

No. 344. Collected from plants on rice paddy ridges in the vicinity of Atsuki, June 25, 1929. A species closely resembling ordinary white clover, but the seeds do not appear to be so plump nor so large.

80811 to 80820—Continued.

80818 and 80819. *TRITICUM AESTIVUM* L. (*T. vulgare* Vill.). Poaceae. Common wheat.

80818. No. 577. Collected on a mountain top at an altitude of about 3,500 feet, on the trail between Shoji and Kofu, June 28, 1929.

80819. No. 600. Shioza Ki, June 30, 1929.

80820. *RUBUS TRIFIDUS* Thunb. Rosaceae.

No. 102. Collected in Hibiya Park, Tokyo, June 7, 1929. Vigorous plants sometimes 10 feet or more high, having green canes without thorns, white flowers, and rather dull yellow fruits which are three-fourths of an inch or more in diameter and half an inch long when fully ripe, becoming bright yellow.

For previous introduction see No. 58652.

80821 to 80847. *SOJA MAX* (L.) Piper (*Glycine hispida* (Maxim.). Fabaceae. Soybean.

From Japan. Seeds collected by P. H. Dorsett and W. J. Morse, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 8, 1929.

Obtained from Dr. Keiji Adachi, Chief Director of the Akita Ken Agricultural Experiment Station, Akita, June 13, 1929.

80821. No. 426. Originally from the Rikuu Agricultural Experiment Station of the Imperial Japanese Department of Agriculture and Forestry. *Rikuu nijin rokugou*. Seeds straw yellow, nearly round, but apparently mixed as the color of the hilum varies from pale yellow to brown.

80822. No. 427. Originally from the South Manchurian Railway Agricultural Experiment Station, Koshurei. *Shihei-gai shirobana*. Seeds straw yellow, but apparently a mixed lot, varying in size and color of hilum.

80823. No. 428. Originally from the Niigata Ken Agricultural Experiment Station. *Kushirou*. Seeds straw yellow, nearly round, medium sized, with distinctive brown hilum.

¹ It should be understood that the names of varieties of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plants used in this inventory are those under which the material was received when introduced by the Office of Foreign Plant Introduction, and, further, that the printing of such names here does not constitute their official publication and adoption in this country. As the different varieties are studied, their entrance into the American trade forecast, and the use of varietal names for them in American literature becomes necessary, the foreign varietal designations appearing in this inventory will be subject to change with a view to bringing the forms of the names into harmony with recognized horticultural nomenclature.

It is a well-known fact that botanical descriptions, both technical and economic, seldom mention the seeds at all and rarely describe them in such a way as to make possible identification from the seeds alone. Many of the unusual plants listed in these inventories are appearing in this country for the first time, and there are no seed samples or herbarium specimens with ripe seeds with which the new arrivals may be compared. The only identification possible is to see that the sample received resembles seeds of other species of the same genus or of related genera. The responsibility for the identification, therefore, must necessarily often rest with the person sending the material. If there is any question regarding the correctness of the identification of any plant received from this office, herbarium specimens of leaves and flowers should be sent in so that definite identification can be made.